The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 24, 1871. NO. 21.

Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,50 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid within six months from date of subscription, and $3,00 if not paid within the year.

The paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

3m	6m	9m	1y		3m	6m	9m	1y
2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	½ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	35 00	70	65
6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
8 00	11 00	20 00	21 00					
9 50	18 00	25 00	33 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

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Advertising Agents must find their commission in the face of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable after the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Cards, Bill-heads, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law
Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. — Hill street. [ap19,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his professional services to the people of Huntingdon and vicinity.
REFERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., whom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and Darrow of Philadelphia.
Office on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of deceased.
Office in the JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business executed with fidelity and dispatch.
Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Porter's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

M & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

R. J. A. BEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETS
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-ly

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.
Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England. The highest Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. [Established in 1823.] March 29—3mos.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

United States Laws.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 37.]

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Whereas the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, was promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six in the city of Philadelphia; and whereas it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the fourth of July, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and whereas, as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held, under the auspices of the government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eigh-teen hundred and seventy-six.

SEC. 2. That a commission to consist of not more than one delegate from each State, and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city, where the exhibition shall be held.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories respectively.

SEC. 4. That in the same manner there shall be appointed one commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the commission.

SEC. 5. That the commission shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia, and that a majority of its members shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall report to Congress at the first session after its apportionment a suitable date for opening and for closing the exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition; and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

SEC. 7. That no compensation for services shall be paid to the commissioners or other officers provided by this act from the treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President shall be informed by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of a suitable building for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the commission herein provided for of the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 38.]

AN ACT authorizing terms of the United States district courts to be held at Helena, Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, required by existing laws to be held at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, there shall be held by the judge of said district two terms of said court in each year at the city of Helena, in said State, on the second Monday of March and September.

SEC. 2. That such number of jurors shall be summoned by the marshal at every term of such court to be at Helena as may have been ordered at a previous term or by the district judge in vacation. And a grand jury may be summoned to attend any such term of said court when ordered by the court or by the judge thereof in vacation. In case of a deficiency of jurors, talesmen may be summoned by order of the court.

SEC. 3. That the district judge may adjourn any of the terms of the court provided for in this act, from time to time, to suit the convenience of litigants and to meet the necessities of a business of such terms; and the intervention of a term of such court at any other place shall not preclude the power to adjourn over to a future day.

SEC. 4. That a clerk of said court shall be appointed in like manner as other clerks of the district courts of the United States are appointed, who shall keep his office in said city, and who shall be subject to all the duties enjoined by the law on clerks of the district courts aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That no court shall be held at Helena in pursuance of this act until an instrument in writing, duly executed by the proper authorities of the county of Phillips, agreeing to furnish suitable rooms for the holding of said court, for the term of ten years, without any charge to the government of the United States, shall first be filed in the office of the clerk of said court at Little Rock.

SEC. 5. That the counties of Phillips, Crittenden, Mississippi, Craighead, Greene, Randolph, Lawrence, Sharp, Poinsett, Cross, Saint Francis, Monroe, Woodruff, Jackson, Independence, Izzard, Marion, Fulton, and Boone, in said State, shall hereafter be deemed and be a part of the western district of Arkansas, and there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a district judge for the western district aforesaid, who shall, from and after the time of his appointment, hold the terms of court at the times and places required by law. Said district judge shall be paid the same salary and in the same manner as the judge of the eastern district of said State. And the terms of the court, now required to be held at Van Buren, shall hereafter be held at Fort Smith in said district, and the present district judge of the said State shall be and remain the district judge of the United States for the eastern district thereof, as if originally appointed thereto.

SEC. 2. That so much of an act entitled "An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as gives the judge of the district of Arkansas jurisdiction over the western district of said State, and all laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 39.]

AN ACT to create a new land district in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public lands in the Territory of Washington lying east and north of the following boundaries shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Walla-Walla district, to wit: Beginning on the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, on the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the line established by the first section of the act of May ten, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to create an additional land district in Washington Territory," to the line dividing townships ten and eleven north; thence east to the line dividing ranges nineteen and twenty east; thence south along said line to the Columbia river.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session after such appointment, a register and receiver for said district, who shall be required to reside at the city of Walla-Walla until such time as the President, in his discretion, may remove the site of said land office from said city, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, provided by law in relation to the existing land offices and officers in said Territory.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 40.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to require the holding of additional district and circuit courts of the United States in the District of Indiana, and for other puposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seven of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional proviso: And provided further, That a deputy clerk for each of said additional courts shall be appointed in the manner aforesaid as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and that such deputy clerks for the additional courts to be held at New Albany shall reside and keep an office at said city, and that such deputy clerks for the additional courts to be held at Evansville shall reside and keep an office at said city, and that they shall respectively keep at said places full records of all actions and proceedings in said additional courts respectively, and shall have the same power to issue all process from said additional courts that is now enjoyed by the clerks of other district and circuit courts of the United States in like cases.

SEC. 2. That all actions over which said district and circuit courts have jurisdiction respectively under existing laws may be instituted in said additional district and circuit courts respectively in the first instance by filing the proper pleadings or other papers in the offices of the deputy clerks performing the duties of clerks of said courts respectively, and that all proper and lawful process shall issue therefrom in the same manner as from other district or circuit courts of the United States in like actions, cases, or proceedings.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 41.]

AN ACT to provide for the collection of debts due from southern railroad corporations, and for other purposes.

Whereas certain suits are now pending in the United States courts within the State of Tennessee, against certain railroad corporations in that State, on account of property sold to said corporations by the government, which suits are contested by the defendant corporations; and whereas it is for the interest of the government to speedily adjust and collect the claims of the United States while avoiding litigation and loss by the insolvency of any such railroad: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and required, if he shall deem it advisable, by and with the advice of the counsel of record in such suits for the United States, and Attorney General of the United States, to compromise, adjust, and settle the same upon such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable, and best calculated to protect the interest of the government.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 42.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Louisiana, Missouri, and also a bridge over the Missouri river at Glasgow, in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at the city of Louisiana, in the said State of Missouri.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and is shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That if the bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river: *And provided also*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point, and the spans not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear; and piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark to the bottom chord of said bridge: *Provided, also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passing of boats.

SEC. 4. That the right no alter to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said Mississippi river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 5. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the district court of the United States for the district in which said bridge is situated upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 6. That a bridge may be constructed over the Missouri river at or within nine miles of the town of Glasgow, in Howard county, Missouri, by this said Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company: *Provided*, That the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, and shall not be less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river; and shall be subject to the same terms and restrictions as contained in this act for the construction of the bridge at Louisiana, Missouri.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 43.]

AN ACT relating to records of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the record of any judgment, or decree, or other proceeding of any judicial court of the United States shall have been or shall hereafter be lost or destroyed, any party or person interested therein may, on application to such court, and on showing to the satisfaction of such court that the same has been lost or destroyed without fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, obtain an order from such court authorizing such defect to be supplied by a duly certified copy shall thereafter have the same effect as such original record would have had in all respects.

SEC. 2. That whenever the loss or destruction of any such record shall have happened, or shall hereafter happen, and such defect cannot be supplied as provided in the next preceding section, any party or person interested therein may make a written application to the court to which such record belonged, verified by affidavits, showing the loss or destruction thereof, and that certified copies thereof cannot be obtained by the party or person making such application, and the substance of the record so lost or destroyed, and that such loss or destruction occurred without the fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, and that the loss or destruction of such record, unless supplied, will or may result in damage to the party or person making such application, said court shall cause said application to be entered of record in said court, and due notice thereof shall be given by personal service of a copy thereof upon each and every person interested therein, other than the party or person making such application, together with written notice that on a day certain, not less than sixty days after such service, said application will be heard by said court; and if such court shall be satisfied that the statements contained in said written application are true, said court shall make an order reciting what was the substance and effect of said lost or destroyed record; which order shall be entered of record in said court, and have the same effect, subject to intervening rights, which said original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed, so far as concerns the party or person making such application and the persons who shall have been personally served as provided for in this section.

SEC. 3. That in all causes which have been removed, or shall hereafter be removed, to the Supreme Court of the United States, a duly certified copy of the record of such cause was removed, on motion of any party or person claiming to be interested therein; and the copy so filed shall have the same effect as the original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 44.]

AN ACT relating to internal taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any fire, marine, inland, life, health, accident, or like insurance company, nor upon any unearned premium or premiums received for risks assumed by such companies, nor shall any tax be hereafter collected which may have been assessed, or which shall have become liable to be assessed, upon such sums, fund, or premiums prior to the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

THOUGH men boast of holding the reins, the woman generally tell them which way they must drive.

The Muses' Power.

Written for the Huntingdon Journal.

Rum's Delirium.

BY DR. W. J. MULLIN.

He long had tipped the tempting bowl,
And drank its poisonous dregs,
Till health, and strength, and *reason* gone,
Most piteously he begs
His only daughter—Norah fair—
To come unto his aid,
For deadly terrors haunt his soul,
And make him sore afraid.

"Come! Norah, sit upon your father's knee,
It makes his heart so glad—
No! Go away! Oh! Go away!
Oh Heavens! I am mad!
I see him at the window pane;
He ghastly grins at me—
He comes! he comes! with flaming sword,
Oh! Whither shall I flee?

"But he is gone, now, Norah dear,
Once more make glad my heart—
But hist! I hear a fearful shriek!
My blood runs cold—I shudder—start!
Look! Look! that vengeful fiend,
Oh! There he is again;
He peers at me—his eye-balls glare
Right through that window pane!

"Avaunt! fell fiend—but there are more—
Yes! two! three! four!—
Oh let me out! Oh let me out!—
Throw open wide the door!
But what are these? The room is full;
They hiss, and writhe, and crawl;
They squirm and dart their fiery tongues—
They're on the floor and wall.

"But, Norah dear, your mother's gone;
You are my only child,
She was so good, and I so *bad*,
The thought now sets me wild,
And oft before a throne of grace,
For papa did she bow,
But unrewarded was her prayers,
She's gone to Heaven now.

"Oh yes! she sings an angel's song;
She chants in Heavenly choir,
But I am left—Yes! I am left—
Great God! what means that fire?
Help! help! the house is all in flame,
I feel its angry breath—
It roars! It cracks! The roof falls in!
We will be burned to death!

Bring on your engines! Quick! be quick!
But ah! it is too late
For hose and water can't avert
Our dire impending fate—
You've put it out! Ha! ha! thank God!
Well that is very kind,
But there! a dreadful scene now opes
To overwhelm my mind.

"See how it yawns! that dark abyss—
He comes again! my foe—
A legion dwarfs hurl me down
To everlasting woe.
But I've escaped—they're gone;
The gulf has closed—I'm free;
But no! I hear harsh sounds—
New troubles wait on me!

"They dig my grave! those wicked men—
There stands the ready bier;
The mattock's stroke; the shovel's ring,
Now smite upon mine ear—
The clods! the clods! they tumble in—
In vain with foes I strive—
Help! Norah, help! for Heaven's sake,
They bury me alive!

"Almighty God! Oh! Save me now
From fire, sword and hell,
Or I am lost—forever lost,
And must with devils dwell,"
'Twas thus he raved in anguish wild
Until his latest breath,
His tortured spirit took its flight,
And he lay still in death.

Miscellaneous.

Home Courtesies.

How many of us, brethren and sisters, make home the rag-bone of ill-humors and caprices, and wretched moods of every kind, while we carefully hide them from the stranger! When the guest arrives we slide a chair over the rent in the carpet, and slide a tidy over the worn edge of the sofa-cushion, and lay a prettily-bound book over the ink-stain upon the parlor table-cloth; and so at his coming the flying hair is smoothed, and the sullen look is gilded with a smile, and the sour tone is suddenly wonderfully sweet. Shriveled old Autumn blooms in a moment into rosy Spring. And how is a youth to know that this house, where everything seems to smile, is not always as warm and sunny as he finds it? Yet this young woman, so neatly dressed, so quietly mannered, so fascinating to the young man, may be the most inefficient of human beings. Still he can never know it until it is too late. He cannot put it to the proof. He takes the divinity upon trust. All that he knows is that she is a woman, and that he loves. And whether he thinks that household intelligence and thrift and endless courtesy come by nature, like Dogberry's reading or writing, or whether he assumes that, having a mother, his peerless princess has been carefully taught all the duties of a queen, or whether, as the most probable, he knows only that he loves, the duty of the parent is still the same. * * *

But for the ordeal of the household who come too well prepared? And what parent, what human being who has learned by experience, but would gladly equip every child with the most perfect equipment? No, Dorinda Jane, to whom the youth, crusty at home, will presently come sweetly smiling, it is not the flowing hair, and the graceful dress, and the bloom upon the cheek, and the soft lustre of the eye, that will make home happy. No, nor is it his horses and plate, and the luxury and ease he promises. And you, dear Sir, and Madam, who permit that boor to sit surly at the table, and to growl in monosyllables at home, you who suffer that fair faced girl to grow up utterly unequal to the duties to which she will be called, you are responsible.

Human Ways and Means.

For a long time the measure worms devoured the foliage of the shade trees in New York and Brooklyn, and their regular appearance with the early summer was the annual pest of those cities. Every human appliance and invention was resorted to destroy them, or prevent their production; but in vain. At length, however, the English sparrows were introduced, and under their attacks the worms have entirely disappeared. The divine means triumphed where the human means failed. The fact affords an illustration of value to all Christian workers—to the workers in Sunday Schools among the rest. Our artificial instrumentalities, fit them as we may to the desired end, will do nothing in cutting off the evil that is in the world, in comparison with those which God has appointed and so bountifully supplied. Hearts about us are full of wickedness, homes of woe, communities of wretchedness; and the only agencies that can effect a cure are heaven sent—the word, the Spirit. When shall we learn to place less dependence upon our own contrivances, and more upon the methods which the Master has provided?

Could'nt Spell It.

A Yankee from the green Mountains, visited the city of London. While passing through one of the thoroughfares, his attention was arrested by some specimens of writing paper, exposed for sale in a shop window. Seeing the proprietor of the establishment standing at the door, the Yankee civilly inquired what he did with them nice bits of paper.

"We keep them to tie up gape seed in," said the cockney, snappishly.

"Oh, ye du—du ye? said Jonathan. Passing down the street a few steps, our indignant Yankee saw another merchant.

"I say, Mister, can you tell what that feller does for a livin' what keeps them ere nice bits of paper at the window?"

"Yes, sir. He is a small dealer in paper and a sort of a scribe. He writes letters for persons."

"I reckon he is a very small dealer and that he is a pharisee as well as a scribe. Do you think he will write a letter for me if I pay him for it?"

The Yankee thrust his hands into his pocket almost up to his elbow and walked back.

"I say, mister, they say as how you sell and write letters for folks what can't write. What will you ax to write a letter to my sister Sally?"

"I will charge you five shillings."

"Will ye write just what I tell ye, and spell the words right as we du in Vermont?"

"To be sure I will."

"Well, I guess you may write to Sally."

The Londoner procured a pen, ink and paper, and the Yankee commenced dictation after the usual style.

"Dear sister Sally."

"Rived in town last week."

"Have ye got that down?"

"Yes, go on."

"Thought I'd go into the country and take a ride."

"Well the old mare balked. She would'nt go, so I licked her."

"Well, go on."

"Licked her—licked her—licked her—licked her."

"What is the use of saying that so many times?"

"None of your business. I pay you five shillings—licked her—licked her—licked her—licked her."

"This page is full of licked hers."

"Turn over then—licked her—licked her—licked her—licked her. She would not go then, so I got out and kicked her, kicked her, kicked her, kicked her."

"You are not intending to say that as many times as you said licked her."

"None of your business; I pay you.—Kicked her, kicked her, kicked her. She wouldn't go then, so I sharpened the end of a whip handle, and I pricked her, pricked her, pricked her, pricked her."

"Never mind, I pay you. Licked her, kicked her, pricked her, licked her, kicked her, pricked her."

"She wouldn't go then, so I got out and I" (here the Yankee made a chirruping noise with his tongue and lips which bid defiance to orthography.)

"I cannot spell that."

"O you can't spell that ha? Well ye needn't write any more for me."

"Need not write any more?"

"No more." said the Yankee.

"Not a word to close with?"

"Nary a word."

"You will pay for what I have written."

"Not a red. You did not write down what I told you to."

"Well, sir, what am I to do with all this paper I have spoiled?"

"*Keep it to tie up gape seed.*"

The Work of a Lifetime.

A New York paper in its Sunday gossip undertakes to show what a man consumes in a lifetime, in the way of food. It says: If a man was placed on top of the edibles he had devoured during his life, what an appetizing sort of island he would have to survey. At a low stratum of the geological formation he would find thirty oxen; thrown into the crevaces 200 sheep, and in the gaps nicely stowed away 300 lambs. One hundred and twenty-five calves, closely packed on top of that, would make a fair foundation for upper layers composed of 1,500 fowls, 300 turkeys, 200 geese, and 500 ducks, in which might be stuck like pebbles about 21,000 eggs. Here would crop out an upheaval of game beds, cozsisting of venison, pheasants, and partridges. There would be a fair resting place for 11,000 pounds of bread, 700 pounds of cheese, and 2,400 pounds of butter. In a fissure might be safely stored the half ton of salt and pepper with the 5,000 pounds of sugar. Through this little island might be flowing a rivulet of 1,000 gallons of milk. Quite a river might be represented by the 4,000 gallons of tea, coffee and chocolate, while several springs of oil, of vinegar and of various sauces might add variety to the scene. Certainly along these water-courses might be seen growing the 6,000 pounds of vegetables which had been necessary to his existence. Of course this island stands in the midst of 5,200 gallons of strong fluids, hardly more than enough to give space to the innumerable fish and the 30,000 oysters he has devoured. One single point strikes us at this stage. Who has calculated the wear and tear on dish, platter, glass, knife, fork and spoon necessary to serve up, to drink, to cut and to label out this most notable amount of food.

Lord Macaulay on the Sabbath.

Of course I do not mean, that the man will not produce more in a week by working seven days than by working six, but I very much doubt whether, at the end of a year, he will generally have produced more by working seven days than by working six days a week; and I firmly believe that at the end of twenty years he will have produced less by working seven days a week than by working six days a week. The natural difference between Campania and Spitzbergen is trifling when compared with a country inhabited by men sunk in bodily and mental decrepitude. Therefore it is that we are not poorer but richer because we have through many ages rested from our labor one day in seven. That day is not lost. While industry is suspended, while the plow lies in the furrow, while the exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory, a process is going on quite as important to the health of the nations as any process which is performed on more busy days. Man, the machine of machines—the machine compared with which all the contrivances of the Watts and Arkwright are worthless—is repairing and winding up, so that he returns to his labor on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, with renewed corporeal vigor. But to spend Sunday in dissipation pleasures is even more exhautive to the system than manual employment.

To Parents.

Are your children safe? Say, sober, respectable men and women; are you certain your own dear children are safe?—Look at that drunkard? He is in tatters. His eyes are bloodshot. His features are distorted. His breath is like the hot air from a furnace. His touch is pollution.—From him the very brutes turn in disgust. That poor remnant of mortality was once a sweet and pretty child. He was as fair and as lovely as the infant, who it may be, now sleeps in the cradle at your house.—His mother washed and dressed and nursed and kissed him. She played with him when he was awake, and watched over him with fond affection, when he lay asleep.

His father took him in his arms and with hope and pride folded his baby boy to his bosom. And friends came to that happy home circle, and petted the child, with sincerity congratulating the happy parents. Who for a moment then fancied he could ever be in such a plight as that in which we behold him.

Oh! can you fail to learn and heed the lesson? If you would not witness your children transformed into such loathsome objects, but would have them grow up like thrifty plants, and stand as symmetrical and substantial columns in the temple of State and the sanctuary of God, you cannot begin too early to teach them total abstinence.—*Western Independent.*

A Beautiful Thought.

We know not the author of the following, but it is one of the most beautiful productions we ever read:

"Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The plant and pebble go attended by their own shadow. The rock leaves its scratches on the mountain side, the river its bed in the soil; the animal leaves bone in the stratum, the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its epitaph in the stone; not a footstep in the snow or along the ground but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march; every act of man inscribes itself on the memories of its followers and in his own face. The air is full of sound; the ground is all memoranda signature; and every object is covered over with hints which speak to the intelligent."

SLEEPING TOGETHER.—The "Laws of Life" says:—"More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to the electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night, under the same bed clothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force, as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminator will be tumbling and tossing restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law; and in married life it is defied almost universally.

GIVING OUT A HYMN.—A good story is told of the minister of a Methodist chapel in Georgia, who having left his spectacles at home on one occasion, intended to announce to his congregation that the singing would be dispensed with. He arose and said:

"My eyes are dim, I cannot see."

and immediately the chorister commenced singing the words to the "One Hundredth." Surprise and mortification made him almost breathless, but he made an effort to stammer out:

"I meant but an apology."

This line was taken up by the congregation in the same manner, when the dominie, becoming much excited, exclaimed:

"Forbear, I pray; my eyes are dim."

But remonstrance was vain, and the singers went on till, in accents of despair, he again cried out:

"I do not mean to read a hymn!"

a declaration so palpable that it silenced the vociferous singers.

AN old Dublin beggar woman asked a lady the other day for a half penny.

"I've nothing for you," said she; but if you go to the soup-kitchen you'll get a pint of excellent soup."

"Soup is it, ye mane?" bawled the indignant mendicant; "do ye call that stuff soup? Sure I'll jist tell you how they make it; they get a quart of water and then boil it down to a pint to make it strong."

"WHEN I am in pecuniary difficulties," said a pensive bankrupt, "my flowers, all fresh and sparkling in the morning, console my heart."

"Indeed," responded his sympathizing friend; "I should have thought they would remind you of your pecuniary tronbles, for, like your bills, they are all over dew."

"I WILL bet you a bottle of wine that you will descend from that chair before I ask you twice? 'Done!' said the gentleman, who seemed determined not to obey the summons so obediently. "Come down." "I will not." 'Then stop till I tell you a second time."

The round figures of the railroad interest are easily learned and remembered. The whole length of all the railways in the world is 120,000 miles. The cost of the same was in round numbers ten billions of dollars. Those of Great Britain are the most costly, and those of the United States the least so. The railway system of the world is supposed to give employment to over one million persons.

The Washington *Chronicle* says it is thought at the War Department that the Indians are going to be very troublesome this summer. The number of troops stationed on the frontier seems inadequate to protect the extent of territory open to Indian depredations. The Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches are all considered hostile, and are committing depredations in Texas, Kansas and New Mexico.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, incorporated about twenty-five years ago, has a continuous double track railway from

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill

☞ But few Democratic papers have the hardihood to openly defend the Ku Klux outrages upon helpless and inoffensive citizens of the Southern States, but they find a means to do it covertly by flat and insipid ridicule.

☞ The Democratic press endeavor to make every violation of law, perpetrated in the South, an offset to the political offenses of the Ku Klux. There is a great difference between individual wrong and organized systematic outrages.

☞ The miners have gone to work in the Anthracite region. Many of them are finding new places of employment. A large number have sought employment on Broad Top where hands have been exceedingly scarce. The difficulties are to be adjusted by arbitration.

☞ We place the names of Col. David Stanton, of Beaver, and Col Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill, Republican nominees respectively for Auditor and Surveyor General, at our editorial head, to-day.—These gentlemen are strangers to us, and we presume to the great masses of the party, but we are assured that they are both "honest and capable" and this is enough. We feel satisfied that they will be elected by handsome majorities.

☞ The Democrats are very much annoyed and mortified over the discovery of their scheme to cheat Gov. Jewell out of his election. They invent any amount of plausible stories to cover up their dirty tricks. If the Democratic party cannot be maintained honestly let its adherents have the manliness to throw up the sponge and quit. Republicans want nothing but a fair fight and if they are licked they will stand it.

☞ Why does the Democratic party defend the Ku Klux? Must it encourage the shedding of blood and the destruction of property in the Southern States to maintain an existence? If this is so, we assure it that while it secures the vote of one assassin in the South it will lose the votes of ten honest christian men in the North. There appears to be a bad angel hovering around the leaders of the Democracy. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

☞ On the outside of our paper to day will be found a poem from the pen of Dr. Wm. J. Mullin, of Schellsburg, Pennsylvania, entitled "RUM'S DELIRIUM." We regard this as one of the finest amongst the many efforts of this truly poetical genius. Dr. Mullen has written many very fine things which have gone the rounds of the press years ago, but none better than this. We learn that he has been solicited to write exclusively for the New York *Ledger* or some other New York Literary paper, but he assures us in a letter now before us, that he will occasionally contribute to our columns and we thank him most heartily for this mark of favoriteism.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

At the hour of twelve o'clock Mahlon Dickerson, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order.

Mr. Quay nominated Messrs. William Green, A. F. Fields and James Bonebrake as doorkeepers of the Convention, which was agreed to.

The Chairman then directed Geo. W. Hammersly, Esq., to call over the roll of delegates.

After the list of delegates had been properly corrected, Mr. Reeder moved that the Hon. Jas. R. Kelley, from Washington county, be selected as temporary chairman. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kelly, on assuming the chair, made a few well-timed remarks, which were enthusiastically received.

Mr. Reeder then moved that the following gentlemen act as temporary Secretaries, viz: Ezra Lukens, Philadelphia; R. G. Dill, Lawrence; Isaac Cohen, Allegheny; Dr. Wm. J. Roming, Lehigh; R. M. Frick, Northumberland, and Cyrus T. Fox, Lancaster.

Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, moved that all resolutions offered by delegates be referred to the committee on resolution, without debate. Agreed to.

Mr. Errett moved that a committee equal in number to the Senatorial representation be appointed by the delegates, to draft resolutions, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mann, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Mumma moved that a committee of thirty-three gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of selecting permanent officers of the Convention, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wagenseller moved that the Pennsylvania Republican delegation from Washington city, D.C., be invited to places upon the floor during the sessions of the convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagenseller also moved that the delegation have a representation of two members in the State Central Committee.

Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, hoped the motion would not be adopted.

Mr. Wagner, of Philadelphia, moved to postpone the question for the present. Agreed to.

The delegates then selected the following gentlemen as the committees, viz:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

1st district	Edward B. Cobb.	
2d	"	John McCullough.
3d	"	Joseph R. Ash.
4th	"	Christian Kneas.
5th	"	P. F. Smith. John L. Roland.
6th	"	S. C. Purse t.
7th	"	Robert Peyert.
8th	"	George L. Jenkins.
9th	"	Wm. H. Levan.
10th	"	Gen. Wm. Lilly.
11th	"	Daniel W. Serrill.
12th	"	A. N. Grier.
13th	"	B. B. Strang.
14th	"	D. B. Moyer.
15th	"	R. M. Frick.
16th	"	David Mumma.
17th	"	F. Myers, B. F. Rowe.
18th	"	H. C. Smyser.
19th	"	John M. Krauth.
20th	"	John N. Scott.
21st	"	P. M. Lytle, W. W. Brown.
22d	"	D. S. Porter
23d	"	H. A. C. Finney.
24th	"	George W. K Minor.
25th	"	Charles Jenny, John Paul.
26th	"	James P. Hart
27th	"	Dr. John W. Lawrence.
28th	"	P. R. Gray.
29th	"	Cyrus Kitchen.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1st District	Wm. J. Pollock.	
2d	"	Wm. B. Leeds.
3d	"	Charles W Ridgway.
4th	"	George G. Schoch.
5th	"	Charles H. Pennypacker, Richard Young.
6th	"	A. P Sturz.
7th	"	Jonathan Reichart.
8th	"	J. Warren Tryon.
9th	"	W. D. Seltzer.
10th	"	S. E. Dimmick.
11th	"	H. F. Scott.
12th	"	H. W. Palmer.
13th	"	John S. Mann.
14th	"	Jos. B. Orwig.
15th	"	George Wagenseller.
16th	"	Samuel F Barr
17th	"	John P. Ray, C. Masser.
18th	"	Robert M. Henderson.
19th	"	John Rowe.
20th	"	Wm. H. Koontz.
21st	"	W. H Woods, W. W Brown.
22d	"	Daniel Ramey.
23d	"	J. W. Fields.
24th	"	J. B. Lonbel,
25th	"	Russell Errett, W. C. Morland.
26th	"	Wm Henry.
27th	"	Albert G. Henry.
28th	"	F. G. Braggins
29th	"	George W. Starr.

Mr. Quay presented the platform of the Labor Union party, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention then took a recess until half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention again assembled at half past two o'clock. The Chairman stated that the first business in order would be the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Mumma, chairman of the committee, then presented the following as the permanent officers of the Convention, viz:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Wm. Elliott.

Districts	VICE PRESIDENTS.
1st	Hon. Wm. J. Pollock.
2d	Wm. B. Leeds.
4th	Hon. Wm. F Miller.
5th	John J. Rowland
6th	Capt. A. P. Sturz.
7th	Howard J. Reeder.
8th	Samuel Shearer.
9th	Wm. R. Smith.
10th	Wm. Lilley.
11th	W. H. Carnochan.
12th	Gen. M. H. Hoyt.
13th	R. T. Wood.
14th	Theo. Hill.
15th	George Wagenseller.
16th	Johathan Ely.
17th	Theo. Heistand.
18th	Geor e Sei der
19th	Thaddeus M. Mahan.
20th	D. S. Elliot.
21st	Kirk Barnes.
22d	A J Monk.
23d	A. C. Finney.
24th	D. S. Atkinson.
25th	P. C. Shannon, A. Hobson.
26th	Col. M. S. Quay.
27th	Dr Amos Lusk.
28th	J. J. Bradhead.
29th	Geo. K. Anderson.

SECRETARIES

Ezra Lukens, Philadelphia.
R. J. Dill, Lawrence.
Josiah Cohen, Allegheny.
W. J. Romig, Lehigh.
D. M. Frick, Northumberland.
John S. Lamby, Allegheny.
John Schwartz, Blair.
Cyrus T. Fox, Lancaster.

NOMINATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Quay, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Auditor General. The following nominations were made: Col. David Stanton, of Beaver; Col. Francis C. Hooten, of Chester; Gen. Harrison Allen, of Warren. A ballot resulted in Stanton ninety-five. Hooten sixteen, Allen twenty-two. Dr. Stanton's nomination was made unanimous amid applause.

Col. Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill, and Samuel L. Smedley, of Philadelphia, were nominated for Surveyor General—Gen. Wilson, of Centre, and Col. Campbell, of Cambria, were also nominated, but declined. Ballot—Beath eighty-seven, Smedley forty. The nomination of Col. Beath was made unanimous amid loud applause Dr. Stanton and Col. Beath were waited on by a committee, informed of their nomination, and conducted to the Convention, where they were received with prolonged applause. Dr. Stanton made a speech, which was exceedingly well received. He was followed by Col. Beath, who said he was ready for work.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Errett, from the Committee on Resolutions reports the following:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention, declare: *First*, We demand of the Legislature the immediate passage of an act calling a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, for the purpose, among other things, of abolishing and prohibiting special legislation, [applause]; securing the election of all State officers by the people [applause]; establishing a judiciary system which will make justice prompt and sure, and providing for the passage of general laws that shall so encourage industrial enterprise that Pennsylvania will be entitled to take her just place in the front rank of all the States, [Applause.]

Second, We demand of Congress that the credit of the nation be faithfully maintained, home industry encouraged and protected, and an adequate civil service system established for regulating appointments to office; taxes reduced to the lowest possible limits consistent wit the steady but not too rapid extinction of the national debt; the honor of the Republic sustained at home and abroad, the rights of every man protected in all States, and every man entitled thereto secured in the polling of one vote and no more at each election. [Loud applause.]

Third, They declare their unalterable attachment to the principle of protection to home industry in the levying of tariff duties in accordance with the wise policy which has existed since the formation of the Government.

Fourth, They commend the policy of retrenchment and wholesale enforcement of the laws, which has prevailed since General Grant was elected to the Presidency, and which has resulted, in the first two years of his administration, in reducing the national debt over two hundred millions, and curtailing taxes to the extent of eighty millions annually. They also commend the similar policy which has prevailed under Republican rule in Pennsylvania, resulting in the paying off of the war debt or three and a half millions, reducing the State debt from forty to thirty millions, and in abolishing the State tax on real estate. It is to the fact that both the State and nation have been in Republican hands that we owe the accomplishment of such gratifying results; to the continuance of that party in power the people must alone look for the continuance of this policy. The return of the Democrats to power, either in the State or nation, must inevitably be attended with the return of extravagance in expenditures, to the improvement of the State or national credit, and the abandonment of that protection to free labor under which our industry has thriven and the people have been made prosperous.

Fifth, That in the judgment of this Convention the time has now arrived when the State tax on personal estate may be safely abolished, and other taxes imposed by State laws may be prudently reduced without injuring the credit of the Common wealth.

Sixth, That as an indication of what the people may fear from the return of the Democratic party to power, we point to the criminal waste of the time and money of the people by the present Democratic majority in the State Senate. [Applause.] The Legislature has now been nearly five months in session, and is not nearly through its legitimate business, owing to the obstructive policy of this majority. All this time scarcely a measure of public interest has been perfected, and the time has been wasted in their efforts to force on the State an unjust apportionment, and break down the registry lay against illegal voting, that they might thereby pave the way to their return to power through violence and fraud, [Applause.]

Seventh, We commend to the support of the people of the State the candidates this day nominated for State Officers. They are honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution, and in every way worthy of public confidence. We ask their election as an endorsement of the State and national administrations, and as an approval of the time-honored principles of the Republican party, which we reaffirm in their nomination and as a fitting rebuke to the Democratic party for its destructive national policy; for its adherence to the side of violence and wrong in the South, and for the spirit it betrayed in the Senate of this State this winter, where it has made everything bend to the promotion of partisan interests, defeated the holding of a State Convention to amend the constitution, wasted the public time in childish trifling, and entailed upon the State a huge bill of expense for session prolonged beyond endurance, and which has prevented the accomplishment of any public good. [Applause.]

Eighth, That our own confidence in the firmness, wisdom and integrity of our present worthy Governor, John W. Geary, remains unshaken, and that we believe his qualifications for the office he now holds are unquestionable, as clearly proved by the manner in which he has brought the State in safety through every storm. [Applause.]

Ninth, That the administration of President Grant meets the full approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania; his financial policy, by which the national debt is steadily reduced; the reduction in expenditures of the Government; the honest collection of the revenue; his fidelity to the principles of human rights, through which liberty to all is to be secured in every part of the land; his loyalty to the people in having no policy to enforce against their will, and the spotless integrity of his administration merit the continued confidence of the American people and point to him as the honored leader of our party now, and the proper standard bearer of the Republican party in 1872. [Applause.]

Gov. CALDWELL of North Carolina has issued a proclamation of warning to the Ku-Klux. His arraignment of the Ku-Klux, which he recites in the first paragraph, is by far the severest accusation which has been made against them either at the North or South. But it is evident that something more effective than hard words and plain threats will be required to dissolve the secret societies and disperse the marauders.

Marriages.

BECK—RIEGGER.—On the 15th inst., by John D Murray, Esq., Mr. R. A. Beck to Miss Annie Riegger, all of this place.

FLECK—RODGERS.—On the 19th inst., by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. Daniel F. Fleck and Miss Nancy Rodgers both of Shirleysburg.

CYPHER—LLOYD.—On the 18th inst, at the Broad Top Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. James E. Cypher and Miss Martha Lloyd, both of Saxton Borough, Bedford county, Pa.

WILSON—SMITH.—On December 28, 1870, by Rev. G W. Zahniser, Mr. John W. Wilson to Miss C. A. Smith, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

LOGAN—MILLER.—On the 11th inst., by Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. M. M. Logan to Miss Ida E. Miller, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

MAUS—DOUGHERTY.—On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. W. Plancett, Mr. John H. Maus, of Hollidaysburg, to Miss Rebeckah M. Dougherty, at Cypress Cottage, Huntingdon.

New Advertisments.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN PEIGHTAL, dec'd.*]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel Peightal and James Ward, administrators of John Peightal, late of Penn township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of Simpson & Armitage, No. 230, Hill street, Huntingdon, when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

G. B. ARMITAGE, Auditor.

May 24.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Burgess and Town Council, of the Borough of Huntingdon, until 7 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the 2d day of June next, for the erection of a bridge over the tail-race of Fisher's Mill, on Hill Street in said Borough.

Bids will be received for the masonary and superstruction separately or together.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Burgess and Town Council,

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Chief Burgess,
J. WILSON GREENLAND, Sec'y. may24.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Peter Harnish, administrator of Jacob Harnish, late of Morris township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 6th of JUNE next, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons are required to present their claims upon said fund or be debarred from coming in for any share of the same.

THEO. H. CREMER. Auditor.

Huntingdon, May 24-

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Frederick Klepser, executor of W. W. Enyart, late of Hopewell township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 2d of JUNE next, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Huntingdon, May16 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of SARAH PEIGHTAL de'd.*]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel Peightal and James Ward, administrators of Sarah Peightal, late of Penn township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of Simpson & Armitage, No. 230, Hill Street, Huntingdon, when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

G. B. ARMITAGE,
May24-3t. Auditor.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE.	ERIE MAIL.	BUFFALO EX
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg.....Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport.....Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,.....	10 35			10 55
	A. M			P. M.
Buffalo,.....	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,.....	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX	ACCOM'D'N.	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS...	MAIL.....
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore.....arrive		P. M.		6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington.....arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE,
May 24, 1871. General Supt.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLEMENTS.

The excelsior Reaper and Mower, manufactured by H. J. F. Seibering & Co., Akron, Ohio, is no experiment but a tried reality. Having been before the farmers for eleven years, and 50,000 of them now being in use, speaks well for the machine. It took the first premium at the trial of machines at the Agricultural College, Centre Co. Pa., July 27th and 28th, 1870.

The Kirby; Champion, Keystone, World, Dodge-self Rake, Ohio Harvester, Hubbard and the Excelsior were represented. The Excelsior took the first premium as the best dropper and as the best machine on account of simplicity of construction, lightness of draft, and other important features in the machine. The undersigned is prepared to fill orders for the above machines at short notice. Send in your orders early as our supply will not meet the increasing demand. I can supply farmers wanting Hay Forks, with the best Fork in the market (McFaddens). Orders by mail for either of the above articles will receive prompt atention. Orders for machines left at Wharton & Maguires hardware store will receive prompt attention. Pamphlet and price list sent free by addressing T. W. Montgomery, Neff's Mill, Huntingdon County, Pa. may24.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 Hill street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ *Hill* street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on *Thursday, the 8th day of June*, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Cromwell township, bounded as follows; North by lands of Samuel Gilliland, east by lands of Samuel Leonard, west by Roger and Dewees, south by lands of Samuel Bollinger, containing 300 acres, more or less, having thereon erected two two-story Log Houses, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

All that certain tract of land, situate in Brady township, bounded by Jacob Goodman, Emaline Bell, *H.* J. *Hueys*, Samuel J. Grove and others, containing 108 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a 1½ storied log house, log barn and other out buildings, about 25 acres cleared and under fence.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Bernard Dagley.

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Juniata township, bounded as follows: north by W. H. Woods, east and south by J. Heiffner, west by Lininger, containing about 6 acres, more or less, having thereon a story and a half log dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Weight. D. R. P. NEELY,

May 3, 1871. [Sheriff.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS.

SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Henry Grazier, deceased.*]

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of David Grazier, Executor of Henry Grazier, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, 202 Hill street, Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 27th of May, at one o'clock, a. m., where all interested are invited to attend.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
May 10 1871-3t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of George Copenhaver, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George Copenhaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

KEZIAH COPENHAVER,
my.5] Admr'x.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN McCRACKEN, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John McCracken, late of Oneida township, dec'd., all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES McCRACKEN,
April 19, 1871.* [Adm'r.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned living in the township of Franklin, on the estate of Nancy Travis, of said township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JOHN L. TRAVIS,
GEO. T. TRAVIS,
April 12,'71-6t. Executors.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—

[*Estate of David Peterson, dec'd,*

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John R. Peterson and Benj. Davis, administrators of David Peterson, late of Shirley township, dec'd will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, on Hill street, Huntingdon, on Saturday, May 3, 1871, at one o'clock, P. M., when, all persons interested will present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said claim.

H. C. MADDEN.
May17-3t Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of JOHN ARMON, dec'd.*]

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, on

SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, 1871,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, late of John Armon, dec'd., to wit:

A certain tract of land, in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Myton, Robert B. Myton, John Hogan, Patrick Gettis and William Chesney, containing One Hundred and Thirty-six Acres, *One Hundred and Twenty-five cleared and in a good state of cultivation*, and Eleven Acres of good Timber Land, having thereon erected a Two-story Log House, plastered, a log Barn 60x40 feet, with necessary outbuildings.

Also, a two-story Log House, suitable for tenant, Log Stable, and good Log Carpenter's Shop. There is also two good bearing Orchards of choice fruit. There is good limestone water at both houses.

The said lands lie between the public highway leading from Petersburg to McAlavy's Fort, and public highway from Petersburg to Pinegrove Mills, seven miles from Petersburg, convenient to market, schools and churches.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

T. W. MONTGOMERY, Executor.
Neff's Mills, May 10, 1871.-5t

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on

Saturday, the 27th, day of May, 1871.

his splendid two-story Frame House, situate on the corner of Washington and Ninth streets, Huntingdon, Pa. The house contains four large rooms on the first floor and six sleeping chambers on the second floor, with a well of water on the porch, a Brick Cistern holding 300 barrels of water, which is all filtered as it goes into the cistern. The Lot is 75x150 feet with all the necessary out buildings at tached, such as Stable, Pig Sty, Hennery, Smoke House, Ice House, Wood and Coal House, and an Office, all in the best condition.

On the same day and place, a vacant lot, on the corner of Mifflin and Ninth streets.

Also, At the same time, an Out Lot containing Four Acres, under good cultivation. This Lot lies immediately opposite the Huntingdon Manufacturing Company Mills, between the Canal and Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third to be paid on the 4d day of June, one-third on the 1st day of April 1872, the balance on the 1st day of April 1873, with interest secured by bonds and mortgage on the property.

D. W. ARTLEY.

May 10,'71-tf,

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when premature y lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yrl

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED,

Notices of the Press.

The MODDLE NEWSPAPER of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper. Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Star.*

The best publication of its class in America and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the most copious of reading-matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

Harper's Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone Its reading-matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining and unexceptionable.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar*, will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20 00 without extra copy.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising fourteen volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV, ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on *Harper's Weekly* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

May17 Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Passenger Trains between Bridgeport and Cumberland.

Trains will leave Bridgeport at 7 o'clock, a. m., for Cumberland.

Leave Cumberland, by Mt. Savage cars, at three o'clock, p. m., changing cars at Kreigbaum's for Bridgeport. 22mar.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.*, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

BOARDING.

Persons wishing to obtain boarding, can be accommodated by applying at No. 424 Washington street, between 4th and 5th South side.

May 10, 1871-4t.

SETTLE UP.—

The books of the firm of Port & Kopelin, late doing business in Penn township, have been left in the hands of the undersigned for settlement. Call and settle at once.

HARRIS RICHARDSON,
may17-2t [Coffee Run Post Office.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Solomon Sharp, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Solomon Sharp, of Brady township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to his estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

SAMUEL SHARP,
JOEL KAUFFMAN,
May 17, 1871-6t.* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Samuel Sprankle, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary on the last will of Samuel Sprankle, of Porter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to his estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

HENRY G. NEFF,
SAMUEL SPRANKLE,
Alexandria, May 13, 1871-6t.* Executors.

FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES IN ONE.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

The Library of Poetry and Song,

Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets, English, Scotch, Irish and American.

With an Introduction by Wm. Cullen Bryant,

Under whose critical supervision the volume was compiled.

The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. Over 800 pages, beautifully printed, choicely illustrated, handsomely bound. *A Library of 500 Volumes in one book*, whose contents, of no ephemeral nature or interest, will never grow old or stale. It can be, and will be, read and re-read with pleasure by old and young, as long as its leaves hold together.

"A perfect surprise. Scarcely anything at all a favorite, or at all worthy of place here, is neglected. It is a book for every household."—*New York Mail.*

"*We know of no similar collection in the English language which, in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it.*" *New York Times.*

Terms Liberal. Selling very rapidly. Send for Circular and Terms to J. B. FORD & Co., 27 Park Place, New York. [May 17, 1871.-4t.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANTS, &c. in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Merchantile Taxes, for the year 1871:

	CLASS.	LICENSE.
Birmingham.		
Thompson & Detrick	12	$12 50
Do. patent Medicines	4	5 00
A. P. Owens	14	7 00
A. P. Kinney	14	7 00
Mattern & Patterson	12	12 50
Jery Eyr	12	12 50
C. A. Addleman	14	7 00
L. Clabaugh	12	12 50
Franklin Township.		
H. A. Bathurst	14	7 00
A. Ewing	13	10 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co	12	12 50
M. G. Keatley	14	7 00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger	14	7 00
Huntingdon.		
Wharton & Maguire	9	25 00
Wallace & Clement	14	7 00
John Read	13	10 00
Wm. Rohm	14	7 00
Josiah Cunningham	12	12 50
J. C. Blair	12	12 50
N. B. Corbin	13	10 00
C. E. McKiernan	14	7 00
Luke Reilly	14	7 00
D. P. Gwin	14	7 00
John Smearman 2 billiard tables		40 00
Daniel Africa	14	7 00
S. B. Chaney & Co	7	40 00
W. B. Zeigler	14	7 00
Jacob Africa	14	7 00
J. H. Westbrook	14	7 00
John Loister	14	7 00
D. S. Africa	14	7 00
C. M. Africa	14	7 00
H. Roman	13	10 00
Fisher & Son	11	15 00
H. Greenburg	14	7 00
D. P. Gwin	12	12 50
Buchanan, Allison & Co	14	7 00
Z. Yenter	14	7 00
Wm. Lewis, Book store	14	7 00
" " Feed store	13	10 00
James Brown	14	7 00
A. R. Stewart & Co	12	12 50
March & Brother	12	12 50
Conover & Decker	14	7 00
Rhodes & Co	13	10 00
Henry & Co	9	25 00
Smucker, Brown & Co	13	10 00
S. S. Smith	14	7 00
" " Patent Medicines	4	5 00
John C. Miller	14	7 00
J. M. Wise	14	7 00
G. Schafer	14	7 00
B. Jacobs	14	7 00
J. Farrer	14	7 00
Wm. Africa	14	7 00
R. U. Jacob	14	7 00
E. J. Green	14	7 00
M. M. Haniger	14	7 00
John Hagey	13	10 00
Glazier & Brothers	11	15 00
T. B Lewis	14	7 00
Samuel Langdon	14	7 00
Petersburg.		
J. C. Walker	11	15 00
John Cresswell & Son	11	15 00
W. A. Keister	14	7 00
J. B. Hunter & Co	11	15 00
Morris Township.		
J. K. Templeton	12	12 50
E. W. Graffius	12	12 50
Isett & Thompson	11	15 00
West Township.		
Samuel Troutwine	13	10 00
Johnson & Son	13	10 00
J

Huntingdon Journal.

esday Morning, May 24, 1871.

DING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

ORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monning of each month, in Brown's building.
ING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 291, meets the nday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
TA LODGE, No. 147, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday , third floor, Leister's building.
T HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and uesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
PAHOC TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every y evening, third floor, Leister's building.
MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and onday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in louse.
COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each

INGDON LODGE, No. 119, K. of P., meets every Satvening, in Smith's building.
INGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
YTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, T. M. C. A. room.
INGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third s of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

st Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANServices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
lic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. first three Sundays in every month.
gelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
an Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
odist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
stant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
yterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Sera Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

ays spend less than you earn.
days are fourteen hours long.
ladelphia has the relapsing fever.
ancial barbarism—Shaving notes.
school for rowdyism—The street.
one is agitating the park question.
a high—The mercury, on Sunday last.
Tyrone *Herald* has a new power press.
mney birds have made their appearance.
hand—The meet-me-at-the-gate season.
iticians have commenced shaking hands.
spects for an abundant harvest are unaa
ckguardism was rampant on Saturday
menaders were numerous on Sunday
ng.
sents a handsome appearance—Rash Fishew residence.
takes two hundred women two years to a point lace shawl.
eparations are in progress for the proper vance of Decoration Day.
Sunday gambling saloon has been estabd on the hill over the river.
erybody "and all their relations" will be ntingdon on Decoration Day.
ndsome checks are made through the ach and lungs, not by cosmetics.
young man named Woods captured nine g foxes, the other day, in Henderson town-

n. James H. Hopkins will deliver a Ma: lecture in the Court House, this, Tuesday, ing. Admission 50 cents.
large force of workmen are engaged in vating the cellar of the new Presbyterian ch.
e are better prepared than ever to do all s of job work, and invite an examination ecimens. Call at 213 Fifth street.
e dead body of an infant was found in a r, in Carlisle, the other day, supposed to been buried two years.
Take Me a Jacket out of Pa's Old Coat," is atest song, to take the place of the one it being put to bed.
he Greenwood Furnace Company lost 5000 s of wood by fire, last week, on the Broad ntain.
piece of white wax put among white garts will keep them from turning yellow n laid away. The ladies should try it.
he best way to get your goods before the lic and secure purchasers is to advertise in JOURNAL. Our most successful business understand this.
n old maid says a woman isn't fit to have by who doesn't know how to hold it; and is as true of a tongue as a baby, adds our il.
ew houses are going up in all quarters of town, and our carpenters, bricklayers, ons, painters, and all branches of mechanare crowded with work.
he west end of Mifflin street is being filled An improvement long needed. A substial bridge is also required at the same ce.
ne of our advertisers assures us that he realized at least three hundred dollars from velve dollar advertisement. Printer's ink pay.
he saying that "times change and men nge with them," is equally applicable to men. What is now called a "beautiful nde" used to be known as a "tow headed ."
young lady down town commenced crying the 3d of last month, and hasn't stopped and her father says she can hoe! forever, she won't get any two sh llings out of him ny a bustle.
ook out for counterfeit $20 greenbacks.—ey are in circulation, but as we are exempt m $20 vrists of any kind, the information is no use to us, though it may be to some of readers.
he Oleander—so popular as a house and den plant—is said to be extremely poisont. A child who recently ate some fragments oped from an oleander bush was poisoned, symptoms being sudden and violent, and result almost fatal.
We are indebted to our young friend Cree, a copy of a work entitled "Siam, its Govment, Manners, Customs, &c.," by Rev. N. M'Donald, for ten years a missionary in t country. It is quite an interesting work. e has a full line of books, stationery, &c., ays on hand.
There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; ne so interesting, because it consists of a riety, measured out in suitable portions as time and quality. Being new every week, invites to habits of reading, and affords an sy way of acquiring knowledge, so essential the individual and community.
To keep a boquet as good as new, sprinkle lightly with cold water, and put it in a ves containing some soap suds. Take it out of e suds every morning, and lay it sideways fresh water, the stock entering first into the ter; keep it there a minute or two, then take out, and sprinkle lightly with pure water; place the flowers in the soap suds, and they ll bloom up as freshly as when gathered.
Several horses have recently died in New ork from feeding freely on brewers' grains, a emical analysis of which reveale l the fact at strychnine was the destroying substance, having been used in the manufacture of beer. is is not very comfortable intelligence for er drinkers, but it is well they should know hat they are pouring into their stomachs hen indulging in the "innocent beverage."
We are requested to announce that the arm Springs will be opened for the recep on of visitors on the 30th inst, under the anagement of Capt. Harrison and Col. Geis ager. Conveyances will be ready to carry ests to and from the Springs. This a delightful summer resort, and we see no good ason why it should not be crowded the present season. Under the management of these entlemen the place is bound to grow in popular favor.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—*Enthusiastic meeting of friends of the Sabbath School.—Interesting session and a good time generally.*—The Second Annual Meeting of the Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association, assembled in the Court House, pursuant to previous announcement, on Wednesday morning of last week, at 10 o'clock.

The circumstances were not very encouraging, as the heavy rain of the previous night it was thought would be unfavorable for the attendance of the friends from the country, but notwithstanding, quite a large and respectable assemblage of earnest and energetic Sabbath School workers from different parts of the county were in attendance at the opening of the first session, and when the iron tongue of the old Court House bell sounded its first notes on the balmy air of one of the balmiest of May mornings it became apparent that the great Sabbath School army was in motion and was advancing to the work.

The place of meeting was comfortably fitted up for the occasion, and decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreen, and appropriate mottoes, in a manner highly creditable to the committee of preparation.

The preparations for a supply of music, both vocal and instrumental, were such as to attest the faithfulness and efficiency of the committee having this department in charge, and the committees on reception, appointed by the different churches had performed their part so admirably that abundant preparation was made for accommodation of all present who saw proper to avail themselves of the hospitality of our citizens.

OPENING EXERCISES.

The Convention was called to order by the President, K. A. Lovell, Esq., who, in a few brief remarks, reviewed the events of the past year, and exhorted the friends of the cause to be earnest in the Master's work.

A half hour was spent in devotional exercises, reading of the scriptures, singing and prayer, participated in by Revs. Brown, Zahnizer, Kissler, and others.

A. G. Ewing, Esq., Dr. G. W. C. James, and B. F. Glasgow, Esq., were appointed temporary secretaries.

J. R. Simpson, Esq., B. F. Weidman, P. H. Bence, Capt. John Brewster, David Dunn, Esq., and Samuel McVitty, Esq., were appointed a committee on business, who reported, recommending as the exercises for the remainder of the session, a general interchange of sentiment and opinion in reference to the object of the convention and the manner of conducting the exercises.

The report was accepted, and the discussion participated in by Rev Kisler, of Water Street, D. Hare, of Porter township, S. B. Chaney, of Huntingdon, Rev. J. D. Thomas, of Stone Creek, J. B. Giles, of Petersburg, Rev. John Palmer of Broad Top, Rev. D. M. Giles, of Petersburg, and Rev. J. D. Brown, of Carlisle, the general tenor of the remarks being in regard to the difficulties in securing teachers in the country schools, the best Sabbath school literature, the propriety of blackboard illustration, and uniformity of lessons, with some valuable suggestions as to the best methods of meeting many of the difficulties and improving the schools by a faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties obligatory on every church member, in connection with this branch of christian duty.

The business committee announced the hours of meeting from 9 till 12 in the forenoon, from 2 till 5 in the afternoon, and from 7 1-2 till 9 1 2in the evening. Programme for this afternoon, first half hour Devotional exercises, followed by 15 minutes to general business, after which the discussion of the object of Sabbath school teaching, to be opeued by Reverned J. W. Plannett in a speech of ten minntes, followed by addresses of 5 minutes each, and the subject of the teacher's preparation for his work, to be opened by Rev. J. Kistler, the balance of the time to be devoted to devotional exercises.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention was called to order by Rev. J. J. Ker, of Huntingdon, and the half hour's devotional exercises consisted of reading the Scriptures, prayer and singing, participated in by Messrs. Greene, Plannett, Brown, Palmer, and Thomas.

The following persons were announced by the Chair as the committee on enrollment and statistics:

J. E. Smucker, of Huntingdon; D. W. Giles, of Petersburg; J. S. Isenberg, of Porter township; John Douglas, of Shirley township, and J. M. Stonebraker, of Brady township.

Rev. J. W. Plannett, in opening the subject assigned for discussion, said;

There was but one object in Sabbath School teaching, which was to communicate such a knowledge of God and our relations to Him as to lead us to love and obey Him. The State has amply provided for the instruction of the children in letters for at least five days during the week. Every disciple of Jesus necessarily must act under the commission of the Great Master, to teach every creature whatsoever He has commanded.

Religious culture is fearfully neglected in many families, and the duty must be performed by generous, christian effort or remain undone. This object should control the teacher in the selection of his books, his lessons and his prayers, and he should go to work with this one object in view.

Rev. J. D. Brown, said:

The object of Sabbath Schools was reformatory. One error is that they are looked upon by some people as a substitute for home training. One of the great objects is to gather up and train for God those who would have no religious instruction were it not for these institutions.

Rev. J. D Thomas, opposed the use of spelling books in the schools, as being detrimental to the primary object of Sabbath School instruction, which was not to teach them to read and write, but how the Lord Jesus has died for sinners. He advocated the use of the blackboard in illustrating scriptural truths before the minds of the pupils.

Mr. Chaney, said;

The great object was to know what the scholars need to train them for Heaven and immortal life, and to begin where it is needed most. He would direct his attention to the correction of the most prominent evils to which he found his class addicted, and follow it up through the week. We need not always go to the small boys and girls to find those who know and hear little of Christ and Him crucified.

Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, said:

The highest obligation we have is to glorify God in bringing the children to Christ. We are the workers, with the material before us. We employ the instrumentality, and God gives the efficiency. Teachers, to accomplish anything, must have power with God at the Mercy seat.

The next object is the salvation of these children. We are to tell them first of their lost condition, and then of the remedy, and how God in His mercy applies it.

Mr. Foster, said;

Another question perhaps should be decided before reaching a conclusion on this one. Is it right for me to teach little children to spell and read on Sunday? If not we had better not do it. If so then it is a question of expediency. If it be lawful to do so on the Sabbath, then it may be done in the Sabbath school. If unlawful then this does not sanctify the act. The object is to teach Christ, and if the children cannot read or spell it is unfortunate.

Dr. Wilson, of Birmingham, did not believe that the church of Jesus Christ was sent here simply to prepare men for eternity. We glorify God by fitting men to discharge the duties of life. My business as a minister or in any other profession, is to wield my influence for the benefit of my fellow man. One thing is to bring the heart of the child to Christ, and another to educate the mind of the child.

Mr. Hare, said:

Like the farmer, we must cultivate and prepare the soil, and then trust to a Higher Power for the increase. The first object is to educate. Our Saviour taught by parables and so must we.

Mrs. D. Clarkson, of Cassville, was an infant class teacher, and taught the children out of the bible. Very early in the history of the young child it can be taught that there is a God, a loving God, to whom it shall give account in days to come. Circumstances do not require me to teach the alphabet, but I take the young child and tell it the story of the Cross, so sweet to every child's ear. Every child loves to linger on that old, old story of how Jesus came and died. I make them a little story out of the bible and interest them in this. We have the Berean Lessons and the Leaf Cluster for the children, with their scripture stories and illustrations. There is more scripture in these little lessons than in the spelling book. The little ones may be required to spell the names in order to fix them in their memory. The bible should be read, not so much to teach them to read as to teach them the great truths therein contained, and impress the truths of the gospel on their minds.

D. M. Giles wished to know where teachers could be procured if we take as high a stand as some have taken. To teach true religion requires a very high degree of piety and intelligence.

Hon. D. Clarkson said children could be taught to love and reverence God before being taught to spell or read. The object, and the whole object, is to teach them that there is a God, and the way to Heaven.

Rev. J. D. Thomas would inquire if people will not send their children to day school to be educated, whether they would send them to the Sabbath school to be educated.

S. G. Miller, Esq., of Broad Top, said in their school they had an efficient member who never went to the public school, and learned all he knew from the Sabbath school. It is not so much in the books as in the teacher, and in the way children are taught. A great many refuse to send their children to the public schools or to go with them to the Sabbath schools.

J. F. Giles said the primary object of Sabbath school teaching is to make christians and save souls, and secondly to make good citizens. No man has the qualifications for a good citizen without intelligence. Children must be taught to read in order to have the acquirements of good citizenship, and a large number never attend school.

Mr. Palmer thought the Psalmist, David, had given the sum and substance of the object of Sabbath schools when he said "come and I will teach you the fear of the Lord." Children do not need to be educated before they can be taught the way from earth to heaven. The young and tender minds of children can be impressed with religious truth by means of a simple lesson on the blackboard. He illustrated his method of teaching familiar Scripture truths to infant classes by means of this agency.

The subject of The Teacher's Preparation for his Work, was then opened by Mr. Kistler, who remarked:

That it was necessary first to have a proper conception of the greatness of the work, and the material required. There is no greater work than training the mind of the child when upon it depends their everlasting happiness or woe. Can the blind lead the blind? Is a teacher capable of leading a child to Jesus who has not the grace of God in his heart? He should be a man of prayer.

A man entirely ignorant of letters cannot teach. Teachers do not make sufficient moral or mental preparation, and the cause of children not attending the school rests with them.

Dr. B. B. Hamlin said:

No sphere of activity required more thorough preparation and peculiar adaptation than that of the Sunday school teacher.

The first point is a distinct comprehension of the truth you propose to teach, which requires study in all directions.

The second is a thorough sympathy with the truth. No book is understood unless in sympathy with the author. This sympathy is to be acquired by prayer.

The third point is power to illustrate the truth. A man may comprehend it but fail for want of this power. He should be able to simplify and illustrate truth by natural objects.

Fourth, love of children, sympathy with them, and a comprehension of their capabilities, and the worth of the child's moral nature, the thorny path it has to travel, the conflicts it has to meet, the battles to fight and dangers to encounter as it struggles through earth to heaven. All this is requisite in the way of preparation.

Rev. J. D. Brown, said:

The same prepartaion required by the preacher to interest, edify and benefit his congregation, is required of the teacher. He must study, pray and visit. To know the truth is one thing; to be able to teach it quite another. The teacher must learn to illustrate.—Likes and illustrations are remembered long after sermons are forgotten. The secret of General Sherman's military success was in understanding the topography of the country. The teacher to be succeseful must visit the scholars at their homes.

Mr. Zahnizer was of the opinion that it was not necessary to be thorough theologians.—Personal piety, prayer, and love for children will qualify a teacher to do good.

Mr. Decker maintained that love for the work, and ambition are essential to success. Children are naturally ambitious and become disgusted with the teacher who fails in this particular.

Mr. J. F. Giles contended that the preparation did not all lie with the teacher. Superintendents and officers should come prepared for the work.

John Porter, Esq., said:

No teacher should engage in this work except from a love of it. Love is the ground work, and one grand object is to secure the love and esteem of the children, which can only be done by manifesting love to them.—No teacher should engage in this solemn work without looking to God for wisdom and direction.

Mr. Palmer had been compelled to organize the first Sabbath school in his district in an orchard under the apple-trees. Where find praying men and women there to engage in teaching?

Is it indispensably necessary that they must be praying men and women in order to become teachers in the Sabbath school; one of the most neglected requisites is that of visiting the homes of the children, not only for their sake but for the good influence it has on the parents.

Mrs. D. Clarkson, thought the question was answered by the Saviour himself in the three fold question and injunction to the elder of the disciples, "Lovest thou me?" &c.

We have no better guide than this in saying that the teachers should be converted. God forbid that it should drive good men out of the work, but rather that it should drive good men into the work, and into the church of Christ where there is room and to spare for every one. If the church of God would come out of the wilderness and take the positive stand in spiritual things which it is her privilege to do we would not now be lamenting for fathers, mothers, and children who have gone to the grave without hope and without God in the world. The day has come when a strong line must be drawn between the church and the world. Why compromise with the world for the sake of retaining a few families in the church or for fear of losing some political influence? The Bible is the guide to our salvation and should be the rule of our lives, and its teachings will not lead us astray. We care not what the world calls us; they called our Master a devil. I have known instances of very immoral persons being made teachers in order to compromise a little. If God calls a teacher into His vineyard to work He will give him the talent. It is enough to know that they are followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, and had the salvation of souls at heart that they love the work and the little ones' because God so loved them that he gave his only begotten son to save us.

What preparation must an unconverted teacher make? You say they must pray. How get them to pray to God that these precious souls may be born again of the spirit, and made new men and women in Christ? What will such superintendents have to say at the judgment seat of Christ when asked to account for the teachers given to these poor deathless souls?

The Business Committee reported exercises for the evening, time of meeting 7½ o'clock, devotional exercises till 8, address by Dr. J. H. Wintrode, subject, Religious Education, Discussion—Subject—What is my relation as a professing Christian, to the Sabbath school work, to be opened by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Birmingham, and a half hour devoted to answering questions in the box.

After music and benediction, adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

A very large audience in attendance, the room being crowded almost to suffocation and a large number of persons standing in the aisle unable to obtain seats.

At the conclusion of the devotional exercises the address of Dr. J. H. Wintrode was delivered in his usual masterly style of eloquence and oratory, and was listened to with the most profound attention. It was an able production and one of rare beauty, sublimity and excellence, to attempt a synopsis of which would convey but a faint idea of its merits.

Dr. Wilson, in opening the subject assigned him, said he had been trying to work out that problem during thirty years of uninterrupted connection with the Sabbath school. If he had any connection with the Sabbath school work it was as a christian man, and because it was a christian work, a part of that which the Divine Master gave to His church on earth. The church had a two fold work, educational and missionary, the former given by the great Lawgiver long before the establishment of the church in its present form. It devolves upon me as a christian father to educate my child for God and His service. The church is bound to assist me if I am defective.

I am under equal obligations as a Christian man, in obedience to the command of the Saviour to gather in the neglected children and leave upon them the impress of my christian hand and spirit, and to give my presence, countenance, and co-operation in everything that belongs to the outward management and organization of this work, in order to make it, in accordance with its true character, a polished quiver in the hands of those who wield it for the accomplishment of the work it is intended to do.

At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced, as a fellow laborer in former years, whom he had unexpectedly met there, Dr. Cattell, of Lafayette College, who entertained the audience for some time in a very interesting, instructive and highly entertaining address on the subject under consideration, together with a most interesting account of his travels and experience amongst the followers of John Huss in Bohemia, on his first visit to the synod at Prague.

The following committees were announced:

Committee on Resolutions—Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Wm. Dorris, Esq., K. L. Greene, Esq., Rev. L. D. Steckel, and A. W. Decker.

Committee on Nominations—Hon. D. Clarkson, John Porter, Esq., Rev. J. Kistler, Henry J. Swoope, and D. Hare.

The business committee reported for tomorrow forenoon, Devotional exercises. Object, teaching, to be opened by Rev. J. D. Brown.

Sabbath school literature, opened by Dr. Vantries. How can teachers' meetings be best sustained, opened by Rev. A. W. Decker, and answering of questions in the question box.

Adjourned with doxology, and benediction by Rev. J. D. Brown.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The devotional exercises were led by Rev. J. Kistler, and consisted of reading scripture, singing and prayer, participated in by quite a number of those present.

The regular exercises were opened with the subject of Object Teaching, presented in a clear, forcible and attractive manner by Rev. J. D. Brown. Object Teaching he said was about the oldest teaching we have any knowledge of. The bottle broken by the Prophet, conveyed a most impressive lesson. The two baskets filled with good and bad figs was a forcible illustration of God's ability to take care of His people in captivity, and of the inability of others to take care of themselves. The tile sketch of Jerusalem, drawn by Ezekiel, and the cooking of his dinner with the vilest of fuel, conveyed the most sublime and terrible illustration of the investment of the city by its enemies. Bunyan speaks of Eye-Gate as well as Ear-Gate, and the lesson is made doubly impressive by the use of both. Two knives, one bright with use and the other rusty from inactivity, illustrated forcibly the impression of earnest christian activity. The blackboard is a valuable auxiliary in teaching children. In eastern countries they teach mostly by parables and allegory. Christ taught humility by a little child, and confidence in God's Providence by the lillies of the field and the birds of the air, and we should imitate the example of our Great Teacher.

The subject of Sabbath School Literature was then opened by Dr. Vantries.

From fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the present literature is composed of a class modeled after the novels and stories of the day, made to chime in with the current of popular sentiment. Men are got into the Sabbath school rather than into the Kingdom. The books are more popular than profitable, and unfit the mind for the relish of solid religious truth. If merely an educator of youth he would enter a solemn protest against some of the Sabbath school literature of the present day, and have it banished on the ground that it cultivates and fosters a depraved literary taste.

The remedy is with ourselves and must be effected by discarding the great mass of this light literature and getting libraries that will instruct and profit, and have a tendency to fill the mind with religious truth.

The further discussion on this subject was animated and took a somewhat wide range.

Rev. Mr. Steckle concurred in some measure with the speaker, and recommended a sifting of the literature so as to prevent false food from being administered to the children.

Mr. Weidman thought that impressive truths are taught under ficticious titles. The Saviour taught by parables very impressively, to those who would not receive instruction any other way.

John Williamson, Esq., was opposed to sweeping away any of the literature of his church. Some of the stories might be highly wrought but carry with them the weight of truth and awaken the sympathy of the child.

D. Dunn, Esq., was in favor of a reform in the literature, including the music.

Mr. Conrad thought it wrs lowering the standard of our schools to say that trashy literature was used by them.

Mr. Stonebreaker, would be glad to lay aside any such literature if found in his school.

Mr. Hare concurred in the declaration, and considered the literature of our Sabbath school now superior to that of 20 years ago. Plain stories of good men, and references drawn from the bible.

Dr. Hamlin wished to know the title of some of the obnoxious books, and their defects.

Mr. Zahnizer said the books of his church all reviewed by a committee, and he supposed it to be the same with reference to other churches. The trouble was in the carelessness of those who purchased the libraries.

Mr. Lane thought we had a great deal of valuable literature in the Schools, and on the other hand some that should be cast out. The mistake is in purchasing books. He favored those of an allegorical and figurative character.

Mr. Ewing was in favor of a resolution instructing the schools to purchase publications only that are recognized by their churches.

Mr. J. A. Brown reccommended the same caution in purchasing music.

The discussion of the subject, How can teachers meetings be sustained, was opened by Rev. A. W. Decker, who recommended uniformity of lessons, to be designated and announced beforehand, which would generally stir the teachers to study the lesson. Many teachers want something of this kind to arouse them.

Mr. Brown, had not been successful in this direction, and had failed to secure a regular attendance at the teachers' meetings. The energetic teachers would attend but others would lag behind.

Mr. Lane had tried the system of holding meeting at the homes of the teachers alternately, with good success. Whenever any absent themselves the meeting is appointed next time at their house. This rarely fails to bring them out next time.

Messrs. Dunn, Williamson, and Palmer offered suggestions on the subject, but acknowledged a failure in securing a regular attendance, and keeping up the interest of the meetings.

Dr. Hamlin, suggested that the failure in this respect was for the want of proper entertainment. As long as the preacher keeps up the sensation the people will go to hear. The only way to get up the meetings is by creating in every one a sense of personal responsibility. We need to impress ourselves individually, as workers in the Sunday school with a sense of personal obligation and conviction of duty. This should be done by a personal application to each teacher.

Mrs. Gardner, of Spruce Creek, said the keynote to success in this direction is perseverance. In the rural district where she labored they had kept up their meetings regularly for three years. They had persevered and found it good for them, holding their meetings whether there were two teachers or two dozen in attendance, and had no idea of giving it up.

The remainder of the session was occupied in answering the questions found in the box, by those to whom they were assigned, all of which were answered intelligently and satisfactorily.

The Business Committee announced, Children's meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon; to be addressed by Revs. J. D. Brown, and Dr. Cattell, to be followed by verbal statements from the different townships of the condition and wants of the schools, and the remainder of the session to be devoted to miscellaneous business.

Adjourned with doxology, and benediction by Rev. Dr. Cattell.

AFTERNOON.

By the time the hour of meeting had arrived some 300 children from the different Sabbath schools in town had taken possession of the audience room, according to previous arrangement, and were patiently and respectfully awaiting the entertainment promised them, to the exclusion of most of the adult spectators, who for the time being had yielded their places to the juvenile assembly.

The little folks were pleasantly and profitably entertained and amused by the addresses of the gentlemen appointed for that purpose, to which they listened with the most respectful and becoming attention.

The committee on time and place, of holding next annual meeting was announced, as follows: Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., Rev. John Palmer, Daniel Conrad, J. H. Gibboney, and Miles Zentmyer, Esq.

The committee on statistics presented the following report as the aggregate of information derived from the written reports of the schools represented:

Teachers and officers	917
Scholars	4667
Increase of teachers and scholars over the past year	430
Volumes in the libraries	14821
Received into the church from the Sabbath school	228
Money expended for Sabbath school purposes	$2756,58
Benevolent contributions by the Sabbath schools	$725,85
Scholars in the public schools in the same localities	3436
Delegates in attendance	169

SCHOOLS REPORTED.

Union	15
Presbyterian	8
Methodist	13
German Reformed	3
Baptist	6
Lutheran	4
Total	49

The Committee on resolutions presented the following report which was received and adopted as a whole:

At the second Union Sabbath School Convention held in this county, we give our unfeigned thanks to Almighty God that so many of the friends of the cause have been permitted to assemble together; for the spirit of harmony and general kind feeling which has prevailed, and for the unmistakable evidence of increased interest in this great work, and, humbly relying upon him for strength, we

Resolve, That as ministers, superintendents, teachers and workers in the Sabbath School, we will more heartily consecrate ourselves to the cause of our Master, and will devote the best energies of our minds and hearts to the schools with which we are connected.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Sabbath Schools of the county the duty of having weekly meetings for prayer, and mutual comfort, encouragement and instruction.

Resolved, That it is the duty of superintendents and teachers to instil into the minds of the scholars a love for the cause of missions, and to aid, by their prayers and contributions, this great work of the church of Christ.

Resolved, That we condemn the flash, sensational, *religious* novels which occupy so large a place in the Sabbath School Libraries, and we urge upon superintendents and teachers the necessity of weeding them out and preventing their introduction hereafter.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to W. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College, and to Rev. J. D. Brown, of Carlisle, for their interesting and instructive addresses; to the members of the Press for their aid; to the citizens of Huntingdon for their generous hospitality; to the musical committee for their excellent music; to the President for the able discharge of his duties; to R. McDivitt, Esq., the reporter, for his carefully prepared report of the last Convention; to the ladies and others who assisted in decorating the Court House, and to the officers of the county for the use of the Court room.

The Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported as follows:

President—K. A. Lovell, Esq.

Vice President—J. H. Simpson, Esq.

Secretary—G. B. Armitage, Esq.

Treasurer—T. W. Myton, Esq.

To constitute the balance of the Executive Committee, Capt. John Brewster, A. H. Weidman and Rev. John Palmer. Report adopted.

The following districts presented verbal reports, through their delegates:

Alexandria Borough—3 schools in active operation, and a profitable teachers' meeting.

Barree.—3 schools with room for 3 more. Some progress made since last year. No teachers' meetings. Some children running at large.

Brady.—School at Mill Creek in a flourishing condition. Need ministerial encouragement. Heads of families do not attend. Four schools in township.

Broad Top.—School increased from 60 to 100. Great trouble in getting teachers.

Birmingham.—Three schools. Children all attend.

Cass and Cassville.—Seven schools, in good condition, and accessible to every family.

Clay and Three Springs Borough.—5 schools Increasing in interest. New school recently established with over 60 scholars. Prospect good.

Cromwell and Orbisonia Borough.—2 schools in Orbisonia. Children generally in the schools.

Dublin.—Four schools, three outside the borough of Shade Gap. All in good condition.

Franklin.—Eight schools. Most of the children in school. A few do not attend.

Henderson.—Two schools in operation.—Schools not open all the year.

Huntingdon.—Seven denominational schools and two Mission. All in a prosperous condition,

Jackson.—Three schools kept open all the year, and in flourishing condition.

Juniata.—No school opened yet.

Lincoln.—One school organized. Two more about to be started. No teachers' meeting.

Mapleton.—Two Union schools, in good working order. Uniform lesson system adopted. Eighty scholars to each school. An effective corps of working teachers.

Morris.—Ground all occupied. Three schools. An excellent one at Spruce Creek. One at Water Street in good condition. Teachers' meetings held frequently. School in independent district formed of parts of two counties, numbering 73 scholars.

Mount Union.—Two schools and about 150 scholars. Children all attend,

Oneida.—No schools at present. About organizing one.

Porter.—Four schools. Attendance good. Difficulty in getting teachers.

Penn.—Two schools, well attended. Want of properly qualified teachers.

Petersburg.—Three schools, all denominational. Energetic wide-awake teachers and officers. Children with few exceptions attend school.

Shirley.—Four schools, well attended and kept up on the Union plan.

Shirleysburg.—Three schools but some children that do not attend. Have regular teachers' meetings. Infant class of 18 or 20. Many parents do not attend or bring their children

Tod.—Four schools. All the families accommodated. Quite an improvement within the last year.

Tell.—Five schools in township and one near the line. Generally in a flourishing condition.

Union.—Three schools and room for one more.

Walker.—Three schools including one mission school. Want of proper attendance by teachers, and teachers' meetings.

West.—Five schools, with two in operation. Great want of teachers. Heads of families and church members do not attend. Want of pastoral influence.

The business committee reported for this evening devotional exercises and discussion of the question, Should we organize temperance societies within our Sunday schools? to be opened by Rev. J. F. King of Hollidaysburg.

The Committee on time and place of holding next meeting reported, through their Chairman, Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., first Wednesday and Thursday in June next at Huntingdon. Report adopted.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

At the close of the devotional exercises the discussion was opened by Mr. King, who, after a very thorough and candid review of the subject was inclined to adopt the negative side of question.

A rather warm and somewhat protracted, but at the same time able and interesting discussion of this subject followed, and was participated in by Rev. J. D. Brown, A. H. Weidman, Mrs. D. Clarkson, S. T. Brown, J. R. Simpson, and Rev. J. Kistler, all of whom presented very forcible and convincing arguments in favor of the affirmative. Rev. L. D. Steckel, Hon. R. M. Speer, and Rev. J. J. Kerr took grounds in favor of the negative and maintained their position with their usual ability. This discussion occupied the time of the convention till a late hour in the evening.

A brief concluding address was made by the Chairman, which was followed with a short but impressive exhortation by Rev. J. D. Brown, and the Convention adjourned with the usual doxology and benediction.

DECORATION DAY.—*Proclamation by the Grand Army of the Republic.*—COMRADES: The 30th of May has been set apart by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as the day in each year when the army of the living, is to meet in their silent camping grounds, the army of the dead. I know that in every spot in this department where a Union Soldier sleeps, a loyal heart will be found to do him honor, and with willing hands strew on the patriot's grave the first spring flowers of the land he died to save and regenerate.

The Grand Army of the Republic has taken on itself the duty of conducting, wherever there is a Post, the memorial sevices on Decoration Day. It is requested that every comrade attend on the 30th inst., and give one day to the comrades gone before. The militia and other organizations should be invited to participate, as well as the citizens, to whom, as soldiers, we owe so much. Ask that the schools in your vicinity be closed for the day, that the children may join you and learn lessons of patriotism near the Soldiers' graves.

It is necessary to fully record the names of all soldiers, sailors and marines buried in the cemeteries you decorate, with full particulars of service and death, and transmit the same to the Assistant Adjutant General at Pottsville. You will find accompaning a form for Decoration Services which whenever practicable, you will strictly follow.

Yours, in F. C. & L.
A. R. CALHOUN,
Commanding Department.
ROBT. B. BEATH, A. A. G.

THE anniversary of the Dudley Union Sabbath School, will be observed, on Sunday, the 4th of June. Three sermons will be preached during the day. Rev. J. M. Mason, of Cassville, will preach in the morning, Rev. John Palmer, in the afternoon, and Rev. Wm. H. Bowden, in the evening. The children will recite a number of appropriate selections, and abundance of good vocal music will be on hand. A full attendance is invited and a liberal contribution for the benefit of the school expected.

WE learn from a correspondent at Saltillo, that Mr. John Green and Charles Barnes, (colored,) died on the evening of the 14th inst., at the advanced age of seventy years. They had both been born in that neighborhood, lived neighbors, took sick about the same time with the same disease and died the same evening. A singular coincidence.

THE regular annual Sabbath School Convention of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, will be held in Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., commencing Wednesday, May 31st, at 7,30, p. m., and continuing over Thursday.

The friends and laborers in the cause of Sabbath Schools are heartly invited to attend.

WILLIAM WEAGO.

WE would invite the attention of our readers to the professional card of Dr. J. C. Fleming, which appears in this issue. Dr. Fleming is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, which is regarded as being one of the finest Medical Institutions of the present day.

415. FRINGING, GOFFERING, STAMPING, HEMMING and PINKING done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, at No. 415 Mifflin street. [may24-6t.

LITERARY NOTICES.—We have received several copies of "DIE MODENWELT," a Fashion Journal, printed in Berlin, Prussia, and furnished to American subscribers, by S. Y. Taylor, importer 391 Canal street, New York, which contains the most elaborate styles for ladies. It is one of the most complete Fashion Journals we have seen and we judge that it stands at the head of this class of journals. It is furnished to subscribers at $3,00 a year.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This is a pictorial weekly published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass. It is one of the finest pieces of typography extant, the illustrations are by the best artists in the land, and the paper upon which it is printed is of the best quality. We hope it will be procured by a large number of our readers. Each volume is a great book of art and beauty. Price $4; address Every Saturday, Boston, Mass.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending May 13, 1871	10,133
Same date last year	8,073
Increase for week	2060
Shipped for the year 1871	123,323
Same date last year	104,526
Increase for year 1871	25,797

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, prior to January 1st, are requested to call and pay the same without delay. All accounts not settled by 15th of June next will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

May 10th, 1871-3t HENRY & Co.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE excels everything. No dirt, no sediment, *no poison!* Perfectly reliable. It does the work most effectually. A treatise giving *full particulars* sent postage free upon application to PROCTER Bros., Gloucester, Mass., sole agents. See advertisement. [may10-2t.

WANTED:—10,000 lbs Tub Washed Wool 1,000 cords Bark, by HENRY & Co.
May 9th, 1871-3m.

H. S. C. BAND—*Complimentary Benefit by the Coleman Children.*—On Friday and Saturday evenings, 26th and 27th inst., the Coleman Children, assisted by Miss Alice Fielding, will play in Yenter's Hall for the benefit of the Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band. A splendid two act drama, entitled "The Cross of Gold, or Pheresa's Vow," together with the burlesque, "Metamora, or the last of the Polawogs," will be presented. A rare treat is in store for our citizens.

A NEW two horse wagon, and a new two horse Spring wagon for sale at Henry & Co's. [may24-2t.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

New Sheet Music just received at Green's Music Store. [my.3-ew

Those of our lady friends who wish a good Black Silk Dress, will find a large assortment at Glazier & Bro.'s, 309 North Third street, ranging in price from $1,25 per yard upwards. 3t.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell their Steam Saw Mill with Lath Mill attached. Said mill is nearly new and in good order. Also, 2 Mules, known as the Robley Mules, 2 black horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 25,000 feet dry pine plank, 260,000 feet dry oak plank, 20,000 feet pine bo

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Hints about work for May.

Beef Cattle.—Roots may be employed as a relish, with the usual dry feed. Curry and brush off every day; give an hour or two exercise in some dry, pleasant yard. Bring them to green feed by degrees, increasing the rations of meal daily as the warm weather advances.

Beets.—Those who raise stock, should now put in their field-crop of beets. Select a piece of ground where the soil is deep and rich—not less than one-fourth of an acre—an acre would be better. For good land, from fifteen to twenty two-horse wagon loads of barn-yard manure to the acre will do. Break up and harrow the land well. Throw the surface into narrow ridges, and sow on them with the seed-drill, from the 1st to the 15th of May, from five to six pounds of good seed to the acre. Expect from 20 to 25 tons of roots in a good season, when the crop is well taken care of.

Buildings.—Take away the earth or other banking from the lower beams and woodwork of farm buildings. Wherever foundations have settled, level them up. Examine barn and stable floors, and where there is a defective plank, replace it. General repairing and refitting continued this month.

Birds.—In many of the States, laws are in force for the protection of Birds. Where such is not the case, each farmer should take upon himself the office of their defense. Most birds are his friends.

Bones.—It is not practicable for farmers to grind bones themselves. Where a bone-mill is accessible, sell the bones and buy the ground material. The best way to treat bones on the farm is to break them as fine as practicable, and mix them with good ashes. The whole being kept moist, not so wet as to leach, the bones will after some time crumble.

Carrots.—Sow a broad space to the Long Orange, or White Belgin carrot, as soon as the ground becomes warm and dry. Distance between the rows, from sixteen to twenty inches. Test your seeds. Sow two pounds good seed to the acre. Yield, with good attention and a good season, three hundred bushels of the smaller kinds, and four hundred and fifty of the White Belgin per acre. Extra cultivation has produced one thousand bushels of the latter per acre.

Corn.—Devote to this, the greatest of our farm crops, all the ground that can be spared—old mossy pasture-land—medows chocked up with daisy or wild grass, or where the grass-seed has not taken well. Manure heavily; plow deep. After the ground is prepared, mark out green sward with a light plow or marker; plow land with a subsoil plow. Plant same day. Choose a variety of seed sure to ripen. Soak in warm water; stir in a little pine or coal-tar when swelled, and roll in plaster before planting.

Cows.—The remarks in regard to the feeding of beeves, will apply equally to cows, except that the quanity of meal per head need not be increased as the warm weather advances. Accustom them to green feed by degrees. Look closely after those that are calving, and guard against constipated bowels and swelled udders by remedies heretofore reccomended. If the calf sucks strip out the milk left. Milk clean, and as fast as possible.

Drains.—Inspect underdrains all over the farm when it is rainy weather, and see that the water from above does not throw out the tiles, and fill the inside with obstructions. Clear a way the outlets, so that the water can have a free passage. Open all the ditches in your grain fields, so that the springing crop may not be water-killed.

Grain Fields.—Early this month scatter over the fields put down to grain, such fertilizers as plaster, ashes, guano, etc. Common house-ashes are more easily obtained by farmers at a distance from large cities. Leached ashes may be obtained if there be an ashery in the immediate neighborhood.

Horses.—See that harnesses fit well; sponge and rub off the shoulders, feet, and legs of laboring horses, and blanket them only after severe exercise.

Machines and Tools.—Find out what you need for the coming season; order them promptly, so that there need be no delay when they are required. Mowers, particularly, should be ordered at once, as early grass will be ready to cut next month.

Manure.—Neither sell nor waste any manure, and take every opportunity of increasing the stock on hand. It is like money in bank. Make a tank for liquid manure, and start a compost-heap wherever convenient to do so.

Meadows.—Never pasture your mowing ground at this season. Buy hay in preference. The same fertilizers may be applied to meadows as are recommended above for grain fields. Liquid manure is the best application for irrigated meadows and is equally good for any other kind of hay land.

Peas and Oats.—This, as a forage or soiling crop, will be ready before corn.—Plow in the peas, and give the oats a light harrowing. Sow the first part of the month.

Potatoes.—Plant early, and let what manure you use be spread equally over the surface. Plant good full-grown seed.

Poultry.—As soon as the gardens are planted, place the poultry where they will not trouble them, and where they can have plenty of air, water and exercise.—Young chickens may be allowed to run in the garden, if the hens are cooped near by. Geese, ducks, and hens should be set early; turkeys not so soon, by two or three weeks.

Pumpkins.—Where corn is not planted too thickly, and the land is underdrained and well manured, pumpkins will do no damage to the crop, and will be so much clear gain to the farmer.—*American Agriculturist.*

HINTS TO BREEDERS. — Cleanliness, pure water, sound food, and warm, dry, well ventilated quarters are essential in raising poultry. Young fowls should be kept dry at all times. If allowed to ramble in dews and showers, they will sicken and die.

Reading for the Million.

Diamond Sparks.

A monument to Adam is agitated.

Germany has adopted our lecture system.

How to treat a wife—Treat her to a new dress.

Dangerous associates—those who "dress to kill."

Oldest Western Settler—The Sun of course.

Benefits, like flowers, please while they are fresh.

Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.

Many men are worth nothing, and some are worthless.

A small thing to keep—the right side of some people.

Song for the postmen: "O, letters, be happy together."

The sale of Chinese toys is very large in Boston just now.

Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

The cup that neither cheers nor inebriates—The hic-cup.

"Hunting parties"—Mothers with daughters to marry.

A business which always soots—the chimney sweeper's.

A truly great man never puts away the simplicity of a child.

What do we often drop, and never stop to pick up? A hint.

Bacon and silence is the virtue of a fool. But all fools are not silent.

Blue is the favorite color of Madrid ladies since the revolution.

How to get "under the weather"—Get beneath an umbrella in a rain.

A young lover, even when his heart is most prosperous, loses his heart.

A man you do not like to have in your personal service—An undertaker.

If domestic infelicity drives men to sea they should seek the Pacific Ocean.

Queer that a shoemaker who is "everlasting" is continually "pegging out."

Fashionable ladies are like aristocratic houses—They both have high stoops.

Sorrows grow less every time they are told, just like the age of a woman.

It does not follow because a book is curtailed that it should also be dog's eared.

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, relatives for nothing.

The bronze figure "America," surmounting the capitol, weighs 14,000 pounds.

Bright yellow hair is the favorite hue. It is seldom, however, "the rightful hair."

The man whose eye is on himself doth look on one of the least of nature's works.

Kentucky has a lottery fever. Theatres issue a policy ticket with each reserved seat.

A judge in Indiana has been named "Old Necessity," because necessity knows no law.

"Don't rob yourself!" as the farmer said to the lawyer who called him hard names.

It is virtually conceded that the most appropriate dance for a wedding is, th—can-can.

There is no harm in a glass of whiskey—if you allow the whiskey to remain in the glass.

A self-heating sleigh with its floor warmed from the lamps in front, has been invented.

Why should a wood-cutter never be hungry? Because he can always have a chop by axing.

May not the man who cools his hot punch with his breath be said to be "blowing his own horn."

There is no folly equal to that of throwing away friendship in a world where friendship is so rare.

Charley says: "if you are in doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl give her the benefit of the doubt."

When one man has a little prejudice against another, suspicion is very busy in coining resemblances.

According to the last definition a bachelor is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

Some descendent of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them.

Some of the fair sex have hearts as brittle as glass. He that would leave an impression must use diamonds.

A little girl sent to hunt for eggs came back unsuccessful, complaining that "lots of hens were standing around doing nothing."

The ladies of Wakon, Iowa, have organized a hook and ladder company. A ladies' house company will next be in order.

Always do as the sun does, look at the bright side of everything. For, while it is just as cheap, it is three times as good for digestion.

A little one, after undergoing the unpleasant operation of vaccination, exclaimed: "Now I won't have to be baptized, will I?"

An exchange, describing a funeral says: "The procession was very fine, and nearly two mile in length; as was also the prayer of Doctor Perry, the chaplain.

Horace Greeley says that the darkest day in any man's career is that wherein he fancies there is some easier way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it.

A little boy having broken his rocking-horse the day it was bought, his mother began to scold him, when he silenced her by inquiring, "What's the use of a good horse till it's broke?"

An incorrigible loafer, being taken to task for his laziness, replied: "I tell you, gentleman, you are mistaken; I have not a lazy bone in my body; but the fact is, I was born tired."

An indifferent pleader asked Catulus. "Have I not succeeded in making a very moving speech?" "Certainly," said he; "for some of your audience pitied you, and the rest walked out of the forum."

AN AFFECTING SIGHT.—To behold at a wedding the sorrow-stricken air of a parent as he "gives the bride away," when you know that for the last ten years he has been trying to get her off his hands.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

Clothing.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

In BOYS' WEAR we have every kind of material and every variety of styles suitable for YOUTH from 16 to 20, BOYS from 9 to 16, and CHILDREN from 5 to 9 years all durable and strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our PRICES are astonishingly low, MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

WANAMAKER

AND

BROWN'S

OAK HALL.

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than OAK HALL for satisfactory Clothing and satisfactory Prices. Full Stock all the year round, MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

Our CUSTOM WORK is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. MARKET and SIXTH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

jan18

REMOVAL.

READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

apr 26, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER,

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO., AT THEIR

FURNITURE WAREROOM,

In Smith's Building,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Have just opened an immense stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE,

of the latest styles and best manufacture, consisting of

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS.

Cottage and Walnut Suits of all Styles.

Purchasers will find the largest stock of

GOOD FURNITURE

ever offered in Central Pennsylvania, which will be sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We buy direct from manufacturers, for cash, and will sell for cash only. We can offer greater bargains than are to be had in the cities.

Huntingdon, July 13, 1870.—3m.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

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One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

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With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

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SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

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Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

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Publishers of Daily, Weekly and Sunday Dispatch.

(DISPATCH IRON BUILDINGS.)

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly. The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

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1 copy, one year,		$ 2 00
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10 "	" to one address	15 00
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20 "	" to one address	25 00
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50 "	" to one address	50 00
50 "	" to names of subscribers, same P. O.	55 00

An extra copy will, in every case, be sent to the person who gets up the club.

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Address all communication to

STATE JOURNAL,

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LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,

Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS', CHICKERING & SONS', THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO., THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S, GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S, CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,

Huntingdon, Pa.,

2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

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HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are redueed, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he reforms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealears everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

m-1,'70-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. TIME OF LEAVING OF TR

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD	
MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	FREIGHT EXPRESS WAY	STATIONS.	PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
4 56	.....	11 57	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	5 13
5 02	.....	12 03	7 40	Mt. Union	.....	5 05
5 11	.....	12 14	.....	Mapleton	.....	4 57
5 20	.....	12 23	7 55	Mill Creek	.....	4 48
5 35	5 20	12 37	8 08	HUNTINGDON	.....	4 33
5 54	.....	12 53	.....	Petersburg	11 12	4 15
6 03	.....	1 00	.....	Barree	.....	4 06
6 10	.....	1 12	.....	Spruce Creek	.....	4 00
6 28	.....	1 28	.....	Birmingham	10 46	3 46
6 32	.....	1 37	8 55	Tyrone	.....	3 39
6 41	.....	1 45	.....	Tipton	10 59	3 29
6 50	.....	1 55	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 22
6 55	.....	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18
7 15	6 30	2 20	9 30	Altoona	10 00	3 00
P. M	A. M.	P. M	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 15 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 P. M. and passes Huntingdon at

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 8 45 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.		
ACCOM.	MAIL		STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL	
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
LE 5 20	LE 9 00		Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR	
5 28	9 08		Long Siding	8 29		
5 42	9 21		McConnellstown	8 13		
5 49	9 29		Piesmont Grove	8 05		
6 03	9 45		Marklesburg	7 50		
6 18	10 00		Coffee Run	7 35		
6 25	10 08		Rough and Ready	7 27		
6 40	10 23		Cove	7 12		
6 48	10 27		Fishers Summit	7 06		
AR 7 05	10 43		Saxton	6 50		
LE 7 10	10 50					
	11 08		Riddlesburg			
	11 16		Hopewell			
	11 36		Pipers Run			
	11 56		Tatesville			
	12 08		Bloody Run			
	AR 12 12		Mount Dallas			LE

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 10	LE 10 55		Saxton	AR 6 40	AR	
7 25	11 10		Coalmont	6 25		
7 30	11 15		Crawford	6 20		
AR 7 40	AR 11 25		Dudley	LE 6 10	LE	
			Broad Top City			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Sup

Nov. 22, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS!

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,

964. North 5th Street

Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a

Dec. 14-2m-*

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known. They are ground under their own supervision from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of the hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of the materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing the trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peddlers, at any price. june15,'69y

LIME.

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eruct